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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER

SHRADER, LAWRENCE J

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2193

DATE MAILED: 06/27/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/027,728

Applicant(s)

FULGINITI ET AL.

Examiner

Lawrence Shrader

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 3/30/2005; 4/01/2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 3/30/2005 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

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DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is in response to the amendment filed on 3/30/2005.
2. The updated drawings submitted on 4/01/2005 are acknowledged.
3. Claims 1 – 24 remain rejected.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1 – 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anand et al., U.S. Patent 6,810,478 (hereinafter referred to as Anand) in view of Slivka et al., U.S. Patent 6,256,668 (hereinafter referred to as Slivka).

In regard to claim 1:

"receiving through a network an indication from a device;

upon determining from the indication that the device is in a state in which a first system has not been loaded on the device, instructing the device through the network to load the first system;"

upon receiving through the network from the device an indication that the first system has been loaded, indicating through a user interface that the device is in a state in which the device is available to load an operating system selectable through the user interface."

Anand discloses a remote booting network. An indication is sent from a client to a network server and a first instruction is received to load a first system (an operating system specific bootstrap), which is loaded on the client (e.g., Figure 4, ref. nos. 418 and 420). The operating system specific bootstrap, after being loaded, then processes the download of the proper operating system. Anand does not disclose a user interface to select the operating system. However, Slivka discloses a method for obtaining software from a network wherein the user selects the operating system (e.g., Figure 4B, ref. no. 86). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the downloading system taught by Anand with the user selection of software to be downloaded as taught by Slivka, because if more than one operating system is available, the download is not conducted without the user's permission providing a level of control as taught by Slivka at column 8, lines 42 – 45.

In regard to claim 2, incorporating the rejection of claim 1:

"...further comprising:

upon a selection of an operating system, instructing the device through the network to load the operating system; and

upon receiving through the network from the device an indication that the operating system has been loaded, indicating through the user interface that the device is in a state in which an operating system has been loaded for the device."

Anand discloses a remote booting network. An indication is sent from a client to a network server and a first instruction is received to load a first system (an operating system specific bootstrap), which is loaded on the client (e.g., Figure 4, ref. nos. 418 and 420). The operating system specific bootstrap, after being loaded, then processes the download of the

proper operating system. Although all the protocols to load the software are present, Anand does not explicitly disclose a user interface to indicate that the device is in a state wherein the operating system has been loaded. However, Slivka discloses a method for obtaining software from a network wherein the user selects the operating system (e.g., Figure 4B, ref. no. 86) and an indication through a user interface that the operating system has been loaded to the device (column 8, lines 33 – 42). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the downloading system taught by Anand with the indication to the user that the operating system has been downloaded Slivka, because a user would want to have an indication if any further action is necessary as taught by Slivka at column 8, lines 38 – 42.

In regard to claim 3, incorporating the rejection of claim 2:

"...further comprising:

upon receiving through the network from the device the indication that the operating system has been loaded, indicating through the user interface the operating system that has been loaded for the device."

Anand discloses a remote booting network. An indication is sent from a client to a network server and a first instruction is received to load a first system (an operating system specific bootstrap), which is loaded on the client (e.g., Figure 4, ref. nos. 418 and 420). The operating system specific bootstrap, after being loaded, then processes the download of the proper operating system. Although all the protocols to load the software are present, Anand does not explicitly disclose a user interface to indicate that the device is in a state wherein the operating system has been loaded. However, Slivka discloses a method for obtaining software from a network wherein the user selects the operating system (e.g., Figure 4B, ref. no. 86) and an

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indication through a user interface that the operating system has been loaded to the device (column 8, lines 33 – 42). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the downloading system taught by Poli with the indication to the user that the operating system has been downloaded Slivka, because a user would want to have an indication if any further action is necessary as taught by Slivka at column 8, lines 38 – 42.

In regard to claim 4, incorporating the rejection of claim 2:

"...further comprising:

upon receiving the indication that the operating system has been loaded, indicating through the user interface that the device is in a state in which the device is available to return to the state in which an operating system has not been selected for the device;

upon an indication to return the device to the state in which an operating system has not been selected for the device, instructing the device through the network to load the first system; and

upon receiving an indication through the network from the device that the first system has been loaded, indicating through the user interface that the device is in the state in which the device is available to load an operating system selectable through the user interface."

Anand discloses a remote booting network. An indication is sent to a network server and a first instruction is received to load a first system (an operating system specific bootstrap), which is loaded on the client (e.g., Figure 4, ref. nos. 418 and 420). The operating system specific bootstrap then processes the download of the proper operating system. Anand does not disclose a user interface to select the operating system. Although all the protocols to load the software are present, Anand does not explicitly disclose a user interface to indicate the state of the device over the network and to return the device to a state for loading the operating system.

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However, Slivka discloses a method for obtaining software from a network wherein the user selects the operating system (e.g., Figure 4B ref. no. 86) and an indication through a user interface that the device is able to return to the state before selecting the operating system (e.g., Figure 4B, ref. nos. 90 and 98). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the downloading system taught by Anand with the feature of returning the device to a state before the loading of the operating system as taught by Slivka, because a user would want to have an indication if any further action is necessary as taught by Slivka at column 8, lines 38 – 42, or complete the download at another time as taught by Slivka at column 9, lines 8 – 42.

In regard to claim 8 (a machine readable medium): It is rejected for the same reason put forth in the rejection of the corresponding method of claim 1.

In regard to claim 9, incorporating the rejection of claim 8: It is rejected for the same reason put forth in the rejection of the corresponding method of claim 2.

In regard to claim 10, incorporating the rejection of claim 9: It is rejected for the same reason put forth in the rejection of the corresponding method of claim 3.

In regard to claim 11, incorporating the rejection of claim 9: It is rejected for the same reason put forth in the rejection of the corresponding method of claim 4.

In regard to claim 15 (an apparatus): It is rejected for the same reason put forth in the rejection of the corresponding method of claim 1.

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In regard to claim 16, incorporating the rejection of claim 15: It is rejected for the same corresponding reasons put forth in the rejection of the corresponding method of claim 2.

In regard to claim 17, incorporating the rejection of claim 16: It is rejected for the same corresponding reasons put forth in the rejection of the corresponding method of claim 2.

In regard to claim 18, incorporating the rejection of claim 17: It is rejected for the same reason put forth in the rejection of the corresponding method of claim 3.

In regard to claim 19, incorporating the rejection of claim 17: It is rejected for the same reason put forth in the rejection of the corresponding method of claim 4.

In regard to claim 20, incorporating the rejection of claim 19: It is rejected for the same corresponding reason put forth in the rejection of the corresponding method of claim 4.

In regard to claim 21, incorporating the rejection of claim 20: It is rejected for the same corresponding reason put forth in the rejection of the corresponding method of claim 4.

In regard to claim 5:

"sending an indication through a network to a server;

upon receiving through the network from the server a first instruction responsive to the indication, the first instruction to load a first system, loading the first system from the server;

upon loading the first system, sending through the network to the server an indication that the first system has been loaded;

upon receiving from the server through the network a second instruction responsive to the indication that the first system has been loaded, the second instruction to load an operating system selected from a user interface, loading the operating system from the server; and

upon loading the operating system from the server, sending through the network to the server an indication that the operating system has been loaded."

Anand discloses a remote booting network. An indication is sent to a network server and a first instruction is received to load a first system (an operating system specific bootstrap), which is loaded on the client (e.g., Figure 4, ref. nos. 418 and 420). The operating system specific bootstrap then processes the download of the proper operating system. Anand does not disclose a user interface to select the operating system. However, Slivka discloses a method for obtaining software from a network wherein the user selects the operating system (e.g., Figure 4B, ref. no. 86). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the downloading system taught by Anand with the user selection of software to be downloaded as taught by Slivka, because if more than one operating system is available, the download is not conducted without the user's permission providing a level of control as taught by Slivka at column 8, lines 42 – 45.

In regard to claim 6, incorporating the rejection of claim 5:

"...further comprising:

upon receiving through the network from the server a third instruction responsive to an indication to return the device to a state in which an operating system has not been selected for the device, the third instruction to load the first system, loading the first system from the server."

Anand discloses a remote booting network. An indication is sent to a network server and a first instruction is received to load a first system (an operating system specific bootstrap), which is loaded on the client (e.g., Figure 4, ref. nos. 418 and 420). The operating system specific bootstrap then processes the download of the proper operating system. Anand does not

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disclose a user interface to select the operating system. Although all the protocols to load the software are present, Anand does not explicitly disclose a user interface to indicate the state of the device over the network and to return the device to a state for loading the operating system. However, Slivka discloses a method for obtaining software from a network wherein the user selects the operating system (e.g., Figure 4B ref. no. 86) and an indication through a user interface that the device is able to return to the state before selecting the operating system (e.g., Figure 4B, ref. nos. 90 and 98). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the downloading system taught by Anand with the feature of returning the device to a state before the loading of the operating system as taught by Slivka, because a user would want to have an indication if any further action is necessary as taught by Slivka at column 8, lines 38 – 42, or complete the download at another time as taught by Slivka at column 9, lines 8 – 42.

In regard to claim 7, incorporating the rejection of claim 6:

“...further comprising:

upon loading the first system from the server, sending through the network to the server an indication that the first system has been loaded.”

The Anand invention must have an inherent means to signal the end of the first system, whether it is the chain bootstrap code or the OS-specific bootstrap code. The OS-specific bootstrap must be loaded and a signal sent to the server in order to commence sending the operating system code.

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In regard to claim 12 (a machine readable medium): It is rejected for the same reason put forth in the rejection of the corresponding method of claim 5.

In regard to claim 13, incorporating the rejection of claim 12: It is rejected for the same reason put forth in the rejection of the corresponding method of claim 6.

In regard to claim 14, incorporating the rejection of claim 13: It is rejected for the same reason put forth in the rejection of the corresponding method of claim 7.

In regard to claim 22 (an apparatus): It is rejected for the same reason put forth in the rejection of the corresponding method of claim 5.

In regard to claim 23, incorporating the rejection of claim 22: It is rejected for the same corresponding reasons put forth in the rejection of the corresponding method of claim 6.

In regard to claim 24, incorporating the rejection of claim 23: It is rejected for the same corresponding reasons put forth in the rejection of the corresponding method of claim 6.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments filed on 4/01/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The Applicant has argued:

“Applicants submit that Anand teaches away from allowing operating system selection after the first system has been loaded. Therefore, Anand lacks proper motivation for the

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proposed combination of Anand with Slivka. Accordingly, Applicants request that the rejection of claims 1, 5, 8, 12, 15 and 22 as being unpatentable over Anand and Slivka be withdrawn.”

Examiner's response:

The Office Action provides motivation for combination of Amand with Slivka to include reasoning that if more than one operating system is available, the download is not conducted without the user's permission providing a level of control as taught by Slivka at column 8, lines 42 – 45. The Applicant has not pointed out any error in the obviousness reasoning provided in the rejection. The arguments fail to comply with 37 CFR 1.111(b) because they amount to a general allegation that the claims define a patentable invention without specifically pointing out how the language of the claims patentably distinguishes them from the references.

Conclusion

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

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however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lawrence Shrader whose telephone number is (571) 272-3734.

The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 08:00-16:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kakali Chaki can be reached on (571) 272-3719. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Lawrence Shrader
Examiner
Art Unit 2193

21 June 2005



ANIL KHATRI
PRIMARY EXAMINER